### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era. HOLLY-WOOD. BY ALICE CAREY.

CHAP. III - Concluded.

But Miss Pinchum could not laugh; it was no use to try; and, almost choking with indignation, she replied:

"My heart is not false, at any rate; and that is more than can be said of some persons, and I guess some other persons will find it

"Then you admit my defect is not quite so obvious as yours; but I plead guilty to your accusation, for if I have any heart, I have not been conscious of it for a long time."

"I don't know Miss Pinchum's opinion," said the widow, gaily, "but for my part, think a man without a heart is better than

"Excellent," responded Mr. Richards; "then my case is not hopeless, desperate as it is What say you, Miss Halstead?"

"That you have nothing to fear, cortainly."

"I wish I was dead!" exclaimed Miss Pinchum, setting by her tea-cup, and suffering the tears to drop in unconcealed freedom down her obsers.

er cheeks.

her cheeks.

"Are you ill? and what can be done to serve you?" asked our host.

"Now, you needn't pretend any interest you don't feel," replied the injured woman, sobbing all the while, "you might just as well say you hate me at once, and wish I was dead and out of your way; if you only wait a little longer I will be, for I can't endure this way of living much longer—and when you have had me decently buried, you may go and marry Mrs. Wilkinson, or Miss Halstead, if you want to, as soon as I am cold, Mr. Richards." At this point, the poor woman became too much agi-

as soon as I am cold, Mr. Richards." At this point, the poor weman became too much agitated to say more.

A flush of fire passed over the face of our host, and left it pale; his intense anger made him calm, and he replied in a low, steady voice, "You have surprised and pained me, madam, but as to wishing you dead, your life and death are matters of utter indifference to me; and as for marrying Mrs. Wilkinson, I doubt not but that she would be quite as averse to such an union as averse!"

union as myself."
"What does averso mean?" asked the

union as myseif."

"What does averso mean?" asked the widow, in my ear; but Mr Richards, who overheard the question, replied:

"It means, madam, that no possible combination of circumstances could bring about a marriage between you and me."

"If ever I stitch my cycs blind to make pantalcons for you again, and face that ugly bull, and everything, to bring my work home to you, I hope I may be hanged—that's all. As for marrying you, I would not have had you the best day ever you saw; and now you are as ugly as a mud fence, and as old as the hills. Look at ma, in my mourning—deepest kind—do I look like getting married?"

"I can't say that I think you do," replied Mr. Richards, smiling, for the ludicrous scene had quite restored his good humor.

"You are a great old fool, that is just what you are." "And you are another," cried the widow, looking from Mr. Richards to Miss Pinchum; and as she spoke she rose from the table, and, kicking her chair half across the room, floundered out of the house, holding her mourning shawl and bonnet in her hands; and slamming the gate behind her, and muttering to herself, she disappeared in the darkness, for it was now night.

Seaing that her most formidable foe was

it was now night.

Seeing that her most formidable foe was gone, Miss Pinchum began to swallow her sobs, and the next moment removed the and the next moment removed the handker-chief from one eye, which she turned in mute appeal to her hard hearted tormentor, as she ed to regard Mr. Richards.

He was quietly partaking of his tea, and apparently did not observe her; upon which, she said, in faltering tones, she was not angry, but that she had her feelings hurt.

Still Mr. Richards maintained silence, or conversed with Mrs. Halstead. At this juncture the lady rose, and, laying one hand playcoaxing tones, "Come, Harry, forgive me, a

"I have no desire to be friends; indeed, after your conduct this evening, it is quite impossi-ble. I trust I shall be able to find a housekeeper who shall be the to find a house-keeper who shall better understand her duties."
And turning to me, he spoke in a light and lively vein, as though the embarrassing scene through which we had passed was but the most trifling episode in an otherwise most agreeable occasion.

While we were breakfasting at home, the ollowing morning, and I relating to Charley the scene at the white house the previous evening, we noticed the widow Wilkinson crossing

ing, we noticed the widow Wilkinson crossing our fields with an unusually hurried step, and bearing a heavy bundle, which was swung on a stick, over her shoulder.

"She is running away," said I, "to escape mortification." Charley said she was probably earrying home some bundle of work; but he looked anxious, and went to the window to assure himself, as I thought, that Lucretia did not accompany her.

t accompany her.
"Good!" exclaimed Doke, "I hope she is

"Good!" exclaimed Doke, "I hope she is going away down the river;" rather an equivocal term to most persons, but to Doke it was no vagary, and down the river meant to the end of the earth.

I asked what especial interest her movements were to him; upon which his wiry fingers began to twitch and twist curiously as he asswered, that she had probably left some good stuff in the cupboard at home, and that, if so, he was the boy that would be grabbing after it.

"Yes, Dokey, you have as good a right as nybody; and there is no way but to look out body; and there is no way but to look out yourself in this world, and more especially his neighborhood," said Martha.

My father ventured the remark, that the ghborhood was a very good one—timidly hoke, nevertheless he did speak it. "What do you say?" exclaimed Marths

"Nothing," replied my father; and, leaving a second cup of coffee untasted, he walked at into the sunshine, and silently leaned gainst the barn door.

Charley soon followed, for the widow's movements had completely destroyed his appetite.

its had completely destroyed his appetite. I shortly after arose, indignant at the state ings in general.

lings in general.

Lucretis Wilkinson, a simple-minded, unknowing her own heart, dependent, perioned, and in all ways unfitted to be nate of the self-distrustful and vacillating liey. I saw my last hope that he would not a manly ambition, and claim and py honorably a place in the world, vanishings. I saw my father growing old, alike tote of self-respect and the respect of the dean honost, good man, but with no get to compel the furture and the consideral on that come not of themselves. Heaty I

thus deploring the waste others make of it? thus deploring the waste others make of it? I have spent years, already, in lamenting that I was not fitted by education for some higher sphere of action, while I might have been striving to educate myself—negligent of what I might do, because I could not do more. If I have the fine capacities for which I have given myself credit, why do I not use them?" The result of these reflections was, that I myself was the most worthless drone of all, and that I had no right to live a burden to my father was the most worthless drone of all, and that I had no right to live a burden to my father—useless to the world. I would appoint myself a round of duties, and I would go through them hereafter with a martyr determination. I would take up the inheritance to which I was born, and try to adera it, as best I could, with an earnest and true life.

an earnest and true life.

I arose, thinking I would leave visions behind me. I would plant some flowers about the door—I would not ask Charley to trim up the little shrubbery we had; I already had done so a thousand times, to no purpose; I would do it myself, for in fancy it was an easy thing; but, as I tried on my heed, came the uncomfortable thought, "What if Mr. Richards should see me at the servile work I pro-

In vain I said, again, "What if he does, foolish girl—is it any difference?" In order to humiliate myself to the position I was resolved to take, or rather to be content with, I placed myself before the small broken looking-glass—all the one we had—and, pushing away my long, heavy hair, looked on myself with unmer-oiful scrutiny, saying, "Do I look like a woman to win admiration? do I look like a lady, even? or do I not rather appear what I am—a rustic, born of a race of rustics?" This crushing truth came home to my convictions with an awful reality; and with a heart as heavy as though I had given up my dead for burial, I was replacing my hood, when the face I had been thinking of fronted mine in the looking-glass; and turning, I answered, with subdued and respectful civility, the lively, cheerful salutations of Mr. Richards.

Mary Halstead's story was interrupted at this point, by the coming of a servant with a card. Miss Halstead glanced at it, and lazily arose, saying, "I suppose I must see her." I asked whom we were to see, as we descended to the parlor, and was informed that the caller was a Miss Mix, a great heiress whom Miss Halstead had met during some one of her Southern engagements. In vain I said, again, "What if he does, fool

Southern engagements.

She came dashing forward on our entrance, and kissed her friend with a smack which might have been heard across the street, and held her hand and embraced her in a coquettishly petting manner, which contrasted strong-ly with the cold and stately bearing of the ac-

She was dressed with elaborate vulgarity. displaying every possible variety of ornamen which could be hung or fastened about he which could be hung or fastened about her meager and unattractive person. Her shawl of camel's hair she carclessly dropped on the floor beside her, and so arranged other portions of her dress as to exhibit the greatest quantity of lace and jewelry; but though she kept her face shadowed with a veil, it was quite obvious that she had neither youth nor beauty of which to be proud, however much money she might be mistress of.

But above all, her conversation showed her to be the silliest and vainest of her sex.

She had left quite an assembly at her hotel, she said, for the number of her friends and admirers would hardly allow her to call a moment her own, and that Gov. —, and Senator D., and that the Hon. Mr. So and so had all said to her, "My dear Miss Mix, why do you leave us? you are the life and light of us

all said to her, "My dear Miss Mix, why do you leave us? you are the life and light of us all; do, dearest Miss Mix, return speedily."

She managed to crowd into the talk of a few minutes all the compliments she had probably received in the course of her life, and all with the air and manner of one giving recitations for the entertainment of a party of monkeys, if such a thing may be supposed. Her walking, and talking, and fanning, and repetitions of "dear Miss Mix," were evidently, in her estimation, done with stage effect. But as she occupies a minor place in my story, I must not

occupies a minor place in my story, I must not devote space to her.

As she turned her head gracefully on one princess, carelessly holding back her curls with her jewelled card case, I noticed that Mr. Screwhard, who sat in a distant corner, and Screwhard, who sat in a distant corner, and had been previously saying soft nothings to Hetty, as I inferred from her blushing timidity, bent eagerly forward, as if fearful of losing one word of the fine lady, as he evidently supposed dear Miss Mix to be; and though the child continued talking, he made no reply. Presently, with the excuse of examining some-thing on the centre table, he came near, and "with a greedy ear devoured up her discourse," greatly to the annoyance of Hetty, who, after the failure of one or two simple arts to regain his attention, slipped, unobserved, from the room. In those mournful eyes, and in that ab-straction, I read the ultimate secret of a com-

room. In those mournful eyes, and in that anstraction, I read the ultimate secret of a common but sad history.

As Miss Mix left the parlor, which she did with unusual style and flourish, she dropped one of her white kid gloves—whether accidentally, I know not, but it was a blessed opportunity for Mr. Screwhard; and, seizing the treasure, he presented it with a bow so low as toquite endanger his equilibrium, and, begging of the actrees a presentation, handed the inflated woman to her carriage, with the step of one dizzy with the height on which he trod.

In his anxiety to regain the glove, I noticed something fall from his own hand, to which I directed the attention of my friend.

"Humph!" she exclaimed, with womanly quickness apprehending the truth, and taking up the shining trifle, for it was Hetty's purse, she held it up for a moment, and then deliberately laid it on the fire. On the return of Mr. Screwhard, he inquired if it was probable the diamonds worn by Miss Mix were really genuine; but Miss Halstead was so forbiddingly stately, that he presently took leave, without so much as leaving his adieus for Hetty.

Fun.-The following is an account of the way the Fourth of July was celebrated at Montague, Massachusetts:

"Nothing was done here till afternoon, when, between three and four o'clock, there was a mock slave bunt. A poor fugitive was seen to ran for dear life, pursued by a poese on horse-back and on foot, armed with bludgeons and pistols, who at length succeeded in capturing him. But the spectators interfered now, and quickly rescued the fugitive, and pulled his pursuers from their horses, and set them to fleeing in turn, while their prisoner was set free. Then were seen four effigies, (of Pierce, Douglas, Loring, and Hallett.) slowly borrie along, to the mournful tolling of the bell, to a gallows creeted in the wide angle of the street, where they were suspended by the neck 'until dead.' A fire was then kindled beneath them, and soon they were converted to ashes." "Nothing was done here till afternoon, when,

LIBERAL AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS!-The ynchburg (Va.) Republican says:

"It is not the fireign population that we have to fear in our contest with abolitionism; it is the native-born New Englander, that is by nature an abolitionist. He is raised upon it, and it can't be gotten out of him. A Know-Nothing Southern society against the emigra-tion of Yankee abolitionists into our midst would be a more sensible move, and meet with greater approbation in the South."

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements to the Daily and the Weekly National Era, in Cincin

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1854.

CONGRESS

In consequence of the manifest impossibility of completing the business before Congress by noon to-day, it was agreed by both Houses continue the session until eight A. M., on Monday next; no motion to be entertained, however, after four P. M., to-day. This is, in effect, a discontinuance of all legislation after the hour named to-day, and a nominal continuance of the session long enough to perfect the records.

The Homestead bill of the Senate has been set aside, and a minor bill, proposed by Mr. Cobb, graduating the prices of lands, has been

The following appropriation bills have be

The Civil and Diplematic; The bill to give effect to the Reciproc Treaty;

The River and Harbor bill, (which may The Army Appropriation, (without the

millions:) The Navy Appropriation;

The Post Office Appropriation; and The Indian Appropriation.

The Ocean Mail Service Appropriation bill was defeated in the Senate. The effect will of course be that the service will be continued. and will hereafter be paid for; without the retrenchment contemplated by the proposed notice to the Collins line of steamers, relative to its extra compensation.

## THE UNITY-OF-RACE QUESTION.

Professor Agassiz, and perhaps one or tw other men of genius and science, have attempt ed to controvert the Scriptural and popular belief of the common origin of mankind. In doing so, they of course set aside the Mosaic account of the Creation as a fable, and invalidate the authority of the Old Testament. The champions of Slavery have, as might be expected, availed themselves of this theory as a jus tification of the system, and have palmed off upon the public any number of pamphlets and books, written by execrable scribblers, Northern as well as Southern, all designed as offerings on the altar of slave-driving pride and prejudice. The inexpressible disgust which we feel for creatures of this stamp, particularly those of Northern crigin, has induced us to treat their puerile conceits with the contempt they deserve. But it affords us pleasure, nevthey deserve. But it affords us pleasure, nevertheless, to observe that the momentary celat gained by these literary fungi in the South, is passing away. A majority of the advocates of Slavery labor under a wholesome fear of the Davil, at any rate, if they cannot be said to "Mays — Mesers. Adams, Atchison, Bell, Davil, at any rate, if they cannot be said to "Nays — Mesers. Adams, Atchison, Bell, Davil, at any rate, if they cannot be said to "Nays — Mesers. Adams, Atchison, Bell, Davil, at any rate, if they cannot be said to "Nays — Mesers." Devil, at any rate, if they cannot be said to love God; and they are beginning to see that the apoetles of the new revelation are leading them into the slippery and dangerous paths of Infidelity. They have therefore set themselves to the tack of degrading the negro in an orthodox, Scriptural manner, so that the most pious slave-driver may reconcile his pride, his prejudice, and his injustice, with the dictates of religion. They accordingly pass sentence of con-demnation upon the infidel theory of a diversity of races, and set up another, that the negroes is represented as saving from destruction during the flood in some miraculous way. This ridiculous subterfuge appears to satisfy the consciences of pious slavecerats, and affords a secure retreat for pride and prejudice in the arms of religion. There is no warrant in Scripture for the assumption that any of the posterity of Cain survived the flood, unless they had intermarried into the family of Seth, and were represented in the blood of Noah and his family. But this is no affair of ours. If it eaves the champions of Slavery from the heartless infidelity of those who attempt to degrade men to the level of monkeys, it will subserve a

good end. It appears to us utterly illogical, on orthodor Scriptural grounds, to contend that the de-scendants of Cain, allowing him to have any. or of Ham, are more deserving of the curse of eternal Slavery than those of Adam. There can be no grades of depravity where all are born totally depraved, and equally deserving the Divine vengeance, which is the prevalent doctrine throughout the South. Adam was told that he and his seed should eat bread by the sweat of the face forever; and yet we see our pious brethren of the South eating bread by the sweat of other people's faces-a plain evasion of the curse. Who, then, can blame the descendants of Cain and Ham for evading the curse pronounced against those their ancestors? What makes the case stronger in their favor, is the fact that Adam and Eve were the original offenders, who, by eating the forbidden fruit, "brought death into the world and all our wos;" while Cain and Ham were influenced by the evil example of their ances-

The sin of Adam was original. It caused the Fall of man from his state of perfect innocence; while Cain was "born in sin;" and Ham was not only born in sin, but bred un amidst the greatest depravity. They received a curse, with a brand or mark, while Adam and Eve received a curse without a brand; which would have been no brand, because it could have distinguished them from no other

We think, therefore, that there is a stron pice of Pharisaical pride in the idea which pious, orthodox champions of Slavery have advanced, that it is perfectly right and proper to trample on and enslave for all time the unformate descendants of Cain and Ham. It is not only thanking God that they are not as other men are, but thanking Him that they have been made the instruments of the Divine vengeance upon the colored race. According to these pictists, the curses visited upon Cain and Ham have much to do with the price current of cotton and sugar; and they see no would be a more sensible move, and meet with greater approbation in the South."

Mr. William T. Lanpber, a citizen of Baltimore, was wantouly assailed by a ruffian, on Tuesday night, and so injured that he died.

on Tuesday night, and so injured that he died.

that they are unworthy to enjoy, in conse quence of the sin of their ancestors, the fruit of their own labor, while sojourning in this world! So much for piety and cotton!

The infidel suggestion that the races of men have different origins, allowing it to be true,

by no means proves a difference of kinds. The Almighty might have created several different pairs, having the same organization, morally, intellectually, and physically; and diversities of color, hair, and features, adapted to the several climates which man inhabits, cannot destroy the essential unity and identity of the race. We see that the different races of men, the extremes even, as they are generally regarded, will propagate together, and that their issue will go on indefinitely propagating. This shows an identity of organization. It shows that the negro is nearer to the white man than the ass is to the horse, because the mule, the joint product of these animals, is barren. But it is like reasoning to prove an axion

The thing is self-evident that the negro-has every claim to manhood, in every respect, if not in as high a degree, that the Caucasian race has. He has a conscience, a faculty of reasoning, of reckoning, of imagination. He reads, writes, makes speeches, buys and sells, and manufactures. In fact, a man must be an un-blushing, cold-hearted atheist, as destitute of truth as of goodness, who can deny the humanity of the negro. Or, in charity, we can imagine that bigotry and prejudice may so stupefy an ignorant and imbecile understand-

ing, as to shut out the most self-evident truths. Allowing that the negro is less intellectual than the Cancasian, does it follow that he should be his slave? Should all men of common minds be the slaves of the few superior minds? Have the more educated, intellectual. and mentally active people of the free States a right to enslave and trample on their Southern brethren, equally endowed by nature, but not | rivals. equally favored by circumstances? The champions of Slavery must either give an affirmative answer to these questions, or abandon the

inchristian doctrine of a superiority of race. We designed in the beginning of this article o have made some extracts from an article in the Richmond Enquirer, in which the writer, quoting Fletcher, a Mississippi author, at tempts to show the negro race to be descended from Cain. But our limits to-day compel us to

# THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

We give below the vote on the proposition each branch of Congress, to repeal the Fucitive Slave Law.

In the Senate, July 31, Mr. SUMNER asked leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; which was debated at some length.

"The question being taken, by yeas and

Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Schastian, Slidell Street, Theorems of Version, Street, Stree Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thom-son of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, and Wel-

ler-35. " So the Senate refused to grant leave to

In the House, on the Friday preceding, the following proceedings took place. We copy

"Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts. I ask the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a bill of the following title:

"An act to repeal an act entitled 'An act to amend, and supplementary to, an act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved September 18, 1850.

"Mr. BRIDGES. I object. "Mr. ELIOT. I move to suspend the rule enable me to introduce the bill; and I cal

to enable me to introduce the bill; and I of for the yeas and nays upon my motion.

"Mr. SOLLERS. I wish to ask the ge tleman from Massachusetts a question. Do understand that the bill proposes an alter tion of the Fugitive Slave Law?

"Mr. PHILLIPS. It repeals it.

"Mr. ELIOT. It certainly does propose repeal the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

"The bill, which was read for informatio is as follows:

s as follows:
"Be it enacted, &c., That an act entitled 'A

"Be it enacted, &c., That an act entitled 'An act to amend, and supplementary to, an act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved September 18, 1850, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

"The question was taken, and there were—yeas 45, nays 120, as follows:

"Yeas — Messrs. Ball, Bennett, Benson, Campbell, Carpenter, Corwin, Crocker, Thos. Davis, De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edmands, Thomas D Eliot, Everhart, Gidding, Goodrich, Aaron Harlan, Howe, D. T. Jones, Knox, Matteson, Mayall, Morgan, Norton, Parker, Pennington, Pringle, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Gerrit Smith, Andrew Stuart, Thurston, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, and T. Wentworth—45

"NAYs—Messrs, Aiken, Jas. C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, David J. Bailey, Barry, Benton, Boocek, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brocks, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Cook, Cox, Craige, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Drum, Dunbar, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmundson, John M. Elliott, Ellison, Eeglish, Farley, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Barris, Harrison, Hunt, Johnson, George W. Jones, Rolsand Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Letcher, Lindley, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Maey, Maurice, Maxwell, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Andrew Oliver, Orr, Peckham, Pheipe, Phillips, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Reese, Riddle, Robbins, Rogere, Roffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Skelton, Samuel A. Smith, W. Smith, George W. Smyth, Sollers, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Hestor L. Stevens, Stratton, Straub, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, John L. Taylor, Stephens, Hestor L. Stevens, Stratton, Alexander P. Stephens, Hestor L. Stevens, Stratton, Stratton, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Vail, Vansant, Wabridge, Walker, Wheeler, Witte, Daniel I Wright, Hendrick B. Wright, and Zollicoffer-

So, two thirds not voting in the affirmative the rules were not suspended.
"Mr. GREEN stated that if he had be-

ould have voted no.
"Mr. McMUBLEN desired to make a shor statement before he voted.
"Objection was made."

We notice the death of Rev. Thon Hanner, agent for the American Sunday THE TEN MILLION APPROPRIATION

We are happy to announce that the Com We are happy to announce that the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, through Mr. Mason, yesterday reported against the necessity or propriety of placing ten millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, to enable him to make war upon Spain. The committee agree entirely with the President, that the country has suffered grievous insults from the authorities of Cuba, and seem to in-dulge in all the apprehensions of danger from that great Power, which the Executive message professes, but on the whole conclude, that as the recess of Congress will continue only four months, it is best not to make the ten million appropriation! We rejoice at the conclusion, however little we may respect the reasoning which leads to it. How changed is the spirit of the country in twenty years! When General Jackson asked for a three million appropriation in advance, as a provision for a contingent war with France, Mr. Webster exclaimed in the Senate that he would not place that sum at the unlimited disposal of the Executive, "if the cannon of the enemy were battering down the walls of the Capitol!" There was the old Revolutionary spirit of liberty in that exclamation; but our slave-ridden Denocracy is rapidly degenerating into despotism, and all the maxims of free government are abandoned.

party in the several States, at the approaching elections, open books of subscription and boxes to receive contributions. In this way, a spirit of rivalry will be awakened, which cannot fail to bring every generous emotion into play. Each party will be ambitious of excelling its

From the Spartansburg Express. NEGRO MECHANICS-THE REMEDY.

We find in the Charleston Standard of the 4th inst. a contribution, backed by an able editorial under the above caption, which dis-cusses the propriety of dispensing with the ser-vices of slave labor in the mechanical arts, in order to make room for foreign and Northern white mechanics who are flooding the Southern

The Standard argues therefore, that because there is within our limits a party who necessarily, from feeling and in practice, must oppose the [slave] incitution, we have arrived at a point when the policy of our course may be best determined."

"The nucleus of free labor that is slowly

"The nucleus of free labor that is slowly forming upon our Southern seaboard may gradually remove the institution to the farther West; and if it is ultimately our purpose to abandon Slavery, it is only necessary to yield to the gentle pressure of the opposition, and in a few years, as the forests of the West are opened to us, we may possibly wash our hands of the wrongs so liberally charged upon us, and look upon the crimes of other people with the same complacency which leads so ineffable a charm to the face of New England."

The Frances comments as follows upon the

The Express comments as follows upon foregoing extract from the Standard: "We have no doubt that Northern and for-

eign mechanics, who have read the editorial and the communication referred to, will sustain the views inculcated, and regard the Standard as an advocate for the prohibition of mechanical slave labor—or, at least, willing to 'yield to the gentle pressure of the opposition.'
"We agree with the Standard, that 'there are white men who cannot afford to buy a

slave; and hence, within our own limits rivalry is forming between free and slave bor.' But we hardly supposed that a South Carolina journal, especially one published in for Northern and foreign mechanics, who are more than willing to do injury to slave owners, and drive from the bench, the anvil, the trowel, and drive from the bench, the anvil, the trowel, and the needle, a species of property which is regarded the most valuable in those departments, and which is the main, if not entire, support of a large number of widows and orphans throughout the State."

The Express goes on to condemn the suggesion, which by the way is only hinted, of withdrawing negroes from mechanical operations, and supposes that the writer must be a Northern man, or a "Southern man with Northern principles." The Express further quotes from

the Standard, as follows: Finally, the Standard says:

"So long as we have houses to build, boats to navigate, lands to clear and cultivate, railroads to construct, and one and a thousand domestic offices for which the present number of our laboring population is not sufficient, we must expect the enterprising laborers from other sections to come amongst us; and it is right that they should come; and if we expect to neutralize their character, and make the constituents of our institutions, we must give them slaves, and upon such terms as that it will be their interest to receive them. With-out this they will follow their interests—they must follow their interests—and it is but right that they should follow their interests. We have vast domains of vacant territory all around us; we have in our rivers, mines, and around us; we have in our rivers, mines, and forests, illimitable wealth, which we have not the time now to touch upon. We have no right to perpetually seclude this wealth from those whom God has vested with the enterprise to grasp it. To admit them, however, and not admit within our midst an interest in opposition to our institutions, we must give them slaves. Under present circumstances, slaves can never be permanently cheaper than they are. The demand for them increases with each accession to our numbers, and we want took for expenses of supply or want took for expenses. mest look for sources of supply, or we must submit our interests to the inevitable tenden-cies around us."

The idea of giving slaves to Northern me chanies, as an inducement to remove South, is sheer nonsense.

We are glad to witness this evidence the natural and inherent repugnance between free and slave labor. May they never be reconciled! and whatever policy be adopted by the South, good must result. If the introduction of free laborers is encouraged, it is well. If the slaves are universally employed in mechanical occupations, it will be better, since they will thereby be fisted for freedom, and prepared to take care of themselves.

The Express dislikes mechanics from

North, who, it seems, are less prone "to conquer their prejudices" against Slavery than the merchant class. The latter are welcomed in

merchant class. The latter are welcomed in those fistering terms:

"The intelligent mercantile class, who come among us from the North and settle, are generally valuable acquisitions to society, and every way qualified to sustain 'our institution,' but the mechanics, most of them, are pests to society, dangerous among the slave population, and ever ready to form combinations against the interest of the slaveholder, against the laws of the country, and against the peace of the Com-

monwealth—yet, these are the characters that the Standard invites to come among us to press out the mechanical slave labor of the country; and, in order to buy them over, we are told that we must 'give them slaves,' and leave our native mechanics to do the best they can. Truly, 'a prophet is not without honor, save in his

Several weeks ago, Judge A. D. Smith, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, discharged from custody Sherman M. Booth accused of rescuing a slave, upon the ground that the Fugitive Slave Act was unconstitutional and void. Judge Smith's decision is a document of great clearness and ability, and we intended, before this time, to publish it, or at least that part of it in which he so clearly shows that Congress has no right whatever to pass any such statute, and vindicates the necessity of the State authorities standing up firmly against the usurpations of the General Government. An appeal was taken from the decision to the full bench, and on the 19th just, at Madison, Chief Justice Edward V. Whiton, delivered the opinion of the Court, (Justice Crawford only dissenting.) sustaining the decision of Judge Smith, and re-affirming the order discharging Mr. Booth. The New York Tribune of yesterday contains the decision in full. It occupies three columns of that paper, about half of which space, however, is occupied with incidental and collateral questions, (some of them very important, such as, for instance, the right of a State Court to take a person out of the custody of the United States officers.)

Approaching the question of constitutionality the Court consider the argument of goun-THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT UNCOSSTITUTIONAL.

HOW TO BUILD THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

We respectfully suggest a plan for raising money to build the Monument. Let each 1793. The Court held that there are certain points of difference between the law of 1793 and the act of 1850, which are essential; and and the act of 1850, which are essential; and that, therefore, a decision of the constitutionality of one, does not, of necessity, embrace the other—except, perhaps, as to the question of the power of Congress. This point, so ably argued by Judge Santh, is passed over by the whole Court. They consider, in the first place, the Constitution to be violated, because the act attempts to vest judicial powers in officers created by Congress, and unknown to the Constitution; and, in the second place, withholds from the person claimed the right to a trial by jury, before he can be delivered up to the claimant.

claimant.

Upon the second point, the Court quote the words of the Constitution, that no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and also the language of judicial decisions, that "due process of law" means "by indictment, or presentment of good and lawful men." The plea that slaves are not persons, within the meaning of the Constitution, does not avail, because persons who are free are liable to be arrested and deprived of their liberty without trial by their recess. We quote the reasoning on this point

prived of their liberty without trial by their peers. We quote the reasoning on this point, being the conclusion of the decision:

"It will be observed, that the claimant can go before any Court of record, or any Judge thereof, in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such Court or Judge in vacation, of the escape, and that the person escaping owes service or labor to such party.

"It then becomes the duty of the Court to cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a description of the person escaping, and such record being exhibited to any Judge, Commissioner, or other officer authorized by law to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party. the fact of escape, and that the service or la-bor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. This testimony is taken and this record is made in the absence of the person to be affected by the proceeding; he has no opportunity to cross examine the witnesses who depose to the facts which are thus conclusively proved; but without his knowledge, evidence is manufactured, which, by virtue of this act, proves beyond question that he is a slave and that he has escaped from that he is a slave, and that he has escaped from

that he is a slave, and that he has escaped from servitude.

"We are at a loss to perceive how this proceeding, by virtue of which a freeman becomes a slave, can be justly called 'due process of law,' in the sense in which that language is used in the Constitution. We are aware that it has been said that the proceedings before the Commissioner do not determine the question of freedom or slavery, that the fugitive is only sent back to the State from which he is alleged to have escaped; and when he reaches there, he is a freeman or a slave, as his status shall be determined by the local law. It is further said that these proceedings are analogous to those by which the fugitive from justice is delivered up, to be taken to the State from which he has escaped; that a person may be arrested by virtue merely of indictment, founded on an affilawit, made before a magnetrate, charging him with treason, felony, or other srime, committed in in some other State; and that, upon the production of a copy of the indictment or effilavit certified as authentic by the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State or Territory from which he field, he shall be delivered up, to be taken back.

"It is said, that as this proceeding does not

"It is said, that as this proceeding does not deprive the person of his liberty in the sense in which that term is used in the Constitution, but merely delivers him up, to be taken to the State where, according to the indictment or affidavit, the offence was committed, to be dealt with according to the local law, so neither do these proceedings accomplish more than the mero transfer of the alleged fugitive to the mero transfer of the alleged fugitive to the State where, as is claimed, he owes service or labor, by force of the local law. We think this is a mistaken view of the quastion. The fugitive from justice is delivered to an agent appointed by the Governor of the State where the offence is alleged to have been committed, without any adjudication upon the question of his guilt or innocence; in other words, he is delivered to the officer of the law, and is in the constraint of the law for the nurpose of hains. delivered to the officer of the law, and is in the custody of the law, for the purpose of being taken to the State where alone he can be tried for the alleged offence. But the case is very different with the alleged fugitive from labor. There is an adjudication before the Commissioner that he owes service or labor, and that he has escaped. By force of the act of Congress under consideration, the record made in the State from which he is said to have escaped is conclusive oxidence that his status is

gress under consideration, the record made in the State from which he is said to have escaped, is conclusive evidence that his status is that of a slave.

"The Commissioner is obliged, if his identity is proved, so to adjudga, and the certificate which is given to the claimant is given because the Commissioner has so adjudged. Moreover, the Commissioner can only give the certificate to the claimant, who must be the person to whom the labor or service is due, his seen to whom the labor or service is due, his seen to the State where the labor or service is said to be due. He may regain his freedom; but if he does, it will be by force of the law of the State, and not by virtue of the act of Congress under consideration; for under that he has been taken as a slave, by the person adjudged to he his owner, his agent or attorney, from the State where he was arrosted to the State from which he is alleged to have escaped.

"We are therefore obliged to conclude that the alleged fugitive from labor is taken beek to the State from which he is alleged to have escaped, not as a person merely charged with being a slave, but as a person who has been proved and adjudged to be a slave, and, as we

believe, without due process of law—whaving his rights passed upon and deterby a jury of his pears. We think it est that his right should be maintained courts and all tribunals, and for the rabove given we must affirm the order many this case, discharging the relator."

We hail this decision of a highly rable State Court, as evidence of a tendipublic sentiment towards a healthy statis subject. As the United States Courts and a superior of the present constituted, it is the agent of the

this subject. As the United States Court is at present constituted, it is the agent of the slaveholding power, and must be expected to conform in its decisions to the will of that power. But the judicial opinion of the country at large is rapidly changing. Judge Hoar, in his recent charge, clearly indicated his opinion of the unconstitutionality of the act; many eminent ex-Judges, like Hornblower, of New Jarsey, and Hutchinson, of Vermont, and lawyers of the highest rank, like Charles G. Loring and Robert Rantoul, jr., have held the same opinion.

Encouraged by this bold opinion of the Wisconsin Court, we cannot doubt that before long the Northern courts generally will come to the same conclusion; and then, in face of the mass of judicial opinion in the largest section of the country, the law cannot stand, but must be materially modified of repealed. Let it be pronounced by the Judges unconstitutional, as it has been adjudged by the people to be inhuman and wicked, and it will soon be swept away from the statute book which it disgra-

## CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. The session of yesterday continued until five clock this morning, when a recess was taken

The session of yesterday continued until five o'clock this morning, when a recess was taken until nine.

In the Senate, the Naval Appropriation bill occupied a large portion of the sitting. Among the amendments rejected was one to pay \$113 600 to the Pacific Mail Steamer Company, for the use of their propeller Columbus in the public service against the filibusters in Lower California. The vote was 11 to 30. An amendment was agreed to, appropriating \$100.000 for a naval depot on the right bank of the Mississippi, near New Orleans. The item for the Memphis navy yard was rejected. An amendment to provide for a retired list of officers was adopted. An amendment to incorporate into the naval service of the United States the surviving officers of the late Texas navy, was rejected; but another amendment, giving them full pay from the time of annexation to the present period was adopted. The bill was then passed. The Light-house bill was also passed. In the House, Mr. Hunt's resolution to remove from office the Clerk, for allowing alterations to be made in the Minnesota Land bill,

move from office the Clerk, for allowing alterations to be made in the Minnesota Land bill, was finally rejected—yeas 18, nays 154.

The House agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes upon the bill authorizing the extension of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad. This bill now provides, that if the first named company shall not make the extension in two years, then the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall have the privilege to do so.

The Senate's proposition to increase the pay of the clerks in the city post office was agreed to by the House.

to by the House.

A bill was reported, in accordance with a recommendation of the President, to carry into effect the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Brit-

The committee to which was referred certain accusations against Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, reported that the accuser had wholly failed to establish his charge. Senate, Friday, August 4, 1854.

Numerous private bills were passed.
Also, House bill to graduate and reduce th

Also, House bill to graduate and roduce the price of public lands.

House bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed 5th June, 1854.

A resolution to pay the Union, Intelligencer and Sentinel, for speeches and debates published by them, respectively, was rejected.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, that Mr. Williams is not entitled to retain his seat in the Senate of the United States, was concepted in

Subsequently, on motion by Mr. Dodge, the ote was reconsidered.

vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Williams explained the grounds on which he claimed his scat; and then the report was again concurred in.

A large number of House bills were acted or

At half past 11, the resolution for extending the time for the adjournment of Congress to Monday next, was returned, and the amendments of the House concurred in.

Mr. Houston offered a resolution calling for information respecting Indian treaties; which was adopted.

A resolution amending the rules was debated till half past 12 when it was postponed, and the Senste proceeded to consider Executive

All the appropriation bills were finally disposed of, except the Ocean Mail Steamer one The point in difference between the two House was the refusal of the Senate to agree with the proposition to give the notice for the discontin-uance of the contract with the Collins line.

Mr. Pratt moved that the Senate recede. Mesers. Bayard and Seward opposed the mo Mr. Seward having avowed his intention

speak till after 4 o'clock, The Secate, a few minutes before 2 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock. House of Representatives, August 4, 1854.

The House of Representatives, August 4, 1834.

The Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill being received from the Senate, was taken up; but no quorum voted upon it.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill was presented

on the Army Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The Committee of Conference on the Navy Appropriation bill made a report, stating that they could not agree, and that the navy reform clause was the obstacle in the way. A new committee was subsequently appointed.

The Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill made a report, stating that they had reduced the Sanate's amendments in the sum of \$15,000. The report was agreed to.

port was agreed to.

The House took up the Ocean Mail Appropriation bill, and rejected the Senate's amend-

rents thereto.

The House reconsidered the vote by which The House reconsidered the vote by which the bill to carry into effect the Reciprocity Treaty hid been referred to the Committee of the Whole; and it was taken up and passed.

The Committee of Conference on the Post-Office Appropriation bill reported that they had agreed upon all the amendments except that allowing a special commission to the post-master at Washington on franked documents.

Before any action was had on this report,
A resolution was adopted, extending the adjournment to eight o'clock on Monday morning, provided no motion except to adjourn shall be entertained by either House after 4 o'clock to day.

to day.
[The effect of this will be to extend legisla tion to four o'clock, P. M., and to give the Clerke until eight A. M., on Monday, to per-

Clerks until eight A. M., on aroundy, to perfect their records |
Mr. Olds proceeded to explain, on behalf of the Committee of Conference, the Post Office Appropriation bill, when the committee were instructed to agree to the clause respecting compensation to the postmaster of Washington, provided that its operation be limited to